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JUSTICE FOR THE JOB

IN ITS DECLARATION of labor principles the National Association of Manufacturers enunciated this principle: "It is the right of any employer to discharge any employee when he sees fit."

But, as a matter of fact, up-to-date employers do not discharge workers under any such rule. Many concerns, notably railroad corporations, partly by compulsion of labor unions, and partly by internal wisdom, have instituted some of the forms of justice for the protection of the job.

Such organizations do not discharge any employee when they see fit, but only when justice requires the employee to be discharged. Charges must be made, they must be adequate to warrant dismissal.

It is strange that the right of the job has been so long delayed. The state makes it a crime to be an idle person without visible means of support, but affords no guarantee that the person shall have a job.

The state protects its citizens by intricate forms, from being unjustly fined for petty offenses, such as the offense of intoxication. But neither state nor employers have, until recently, protected the citizen's job in any way whatever.

Enlightened employers, however, are coming to understand the waste embodied in throwing out partly trained workers, for slight reasons, or none at all. They are moving men about until the right place is found. They are protecting men from the injustice of petty overseers and minor bosses.

The progress toward justice for the job is accelerated by the more powerful unions, which are strong enough to require that their members shall not be unjustly thrown out of employment. The new way is more wholesome than the old and more profitable.

SELLING PATENTED ARTICLES

THE SUPREME court of the United States may be expected to make short work of the proposition that a man who invests a sum of money in a patented article merely has an equity in it, a sort of ownership which he divides with the manufacturer who owns the patent.

There may be some justice in the legal proposition that a dealer in competitive commodities may sell or not sell his goods. There may be some merit in a proposal to let the manufacturer fix a price for which the dealer may sell. It is questionable if a sound public policy does not require goods to be sold to responsible persons without discrimination, and at the price fixed by the seller and accepted by the purchaser.

That the buyer of a patented article is to be restricted in the extent of its use, or limited as to the price for which he may sell it, will not be admitted, despite the revolutionary views of the United States circuit court, with respect to the sale of talking machines.

If rates are not to be regulated by competition they are to be regulated by the public power. It is preposterous to believe that rate regulation will be confined to private persons, or that private business may fix the prices of commodities unalterably. Such a thing is against history, reason and wisdom.

MR. McADOO ON MERCHANT MARINE

IT IS A CURIOUS exhibition, that so many men who are loud for naval preparation are louder against a government owned merchant marine, though one of the necessities of naval preparation is an adequate system of transports and other auxiliaries.

Hon. William G. McAdoo makes the relation between a government owned merchant marine and efficient naval preparation, very plain in his speech delivered before the Chamber of Commerce, Indianapolis, last October.

The Spanish war found us unprepared for battle. The nation was without adequate transport and bought in an assorted lot of junk, for which it paid \$18,000,000 and for which it obtained almost nothing.

A naval auxiliary must be in existence before it is needed. Once created it can be tied at the docks, to rot uselessly away, or it can be put to use.

President Wilson's plan for a national merchant marine provides needed facilities for trade, at cost, and makes available complete equipment for the navy, if it is called into action.

That so much protest should be made against so obvious necessity as a merchant marine proves that some citizens have in mind the possibility of selling something to the government at a large profit, and have not in mind the real needs of national defense.

GIVING AWAY PUBLIC STREETS

THE movement to close South avenue was revived in the Common Council, last night. This proposal ought to be killed once and for all. It has become the fashion in Bridgeport to close streets, at the wish of private persons, and without compensation to the public. The habit gathered force many years ago, when the railroad elevated its tracks. It then received permission to close many streets. The Union Metallic Cartridge Company has been a frequent recipient of free streets. The ways to the water front are gradually being shut off. Anybody who wants to use a highway for some private purpose seems able to obtain a donation of it from the Council.

The attempt to close South avenue is particularly reprehensible, since there are now free entrances to Seaside Park.

THE SUFFRAGE AMENDMENT

A CHANGE OF 16 votes from negative to affirmative would have passed the woman suffrage amendment to the constitution, when it was presented in the House. Whether the bill will fare better at this session remains to be seen. It is a thing of the no very distant future. The women have a powerful representation on both houses. They are backed by a powerful vote in the nation. Congressmen hesitated before voting against the amendment, and will hesitate longer this time. Congressmen know well enough that powerful and active minorities have long memories, and that they administer punishment much easier than careless majorities furnish protection.

England Gave Thanks For Peace One Hundred Years Ago Today

"The last great war has been fought and the nations may now look forward to uninterrupted peace."

This was the hope and the belief proclaimed from many pulpits in England just a century ago to-day, January 18, 1816, when Great Britain by royal proclamation, celebrated a general thanksgiving day, following the end of the Napoleonic wars.

When the smoke of bloody Waterloo rolled back, it revealed a continent given over to desolation. While England had suffered less than the other nations involved in the long and terrible struggle, she had by no means escaped unscathed. For twenty years Great Britain had supplied the financial sinews of war for her allies, in addition to her active participation in the battles on land and sea. When the people were called upon to give thanks for peace, they were scarcely in a thankful mood. A national debt of eight hundred million pounds necessitated taxation so heavy as to cause general distress. Most obnoxious of all was the tax on the importation of grain, which rendered foodstuffs so high in price that hundreds of thousands of people were constantly on the verge of starvation.

Owing to tariff restrictions in other countries, England was shut off from many markets for her manufactured goods. All over the country factories and mills ceased operations, and vast armies of workmen were thrown out of employment. Brought to the verge of starvation, with a cold winter adding to their sufferings, English workmen were not disposed toward thankful piety on the day appointed for giving thanks. It is difficult to be truly thankful "on an empty stomach," and that was the condition of a vast number of people in the year following the close of the Napoleonic wars.

The era of modern invention was then just beginning, and the struggling tolls augmented in numbers by several hundred thousands of soldiers and sailors, discharged by the government, were bitter in their opposition to all labor-saving devices. They were scarcely to be blamed for not there were already ten men clamoring for every job, and eager to work long hours for the merest pittance, any reduction in the number of jobs was naturally opposed.

While the nations of continental Europe relapsed in 1816 into the most savage and brutal political despotism, and all attempts to keep alive the spirit of revolution were ruthlessly crushed, Great Britain became increasingly radical. Great labor meetings were held in the industrial centers, and the workers had spokesmen in Parliament who grew more and more importunate. Cobden's "radicalism," the "Two-Penny Register," for a time was more powerful than even The Times. It was not until toward the close of 1818 that the clouds of financial and industrial depression began to lift, and with increasing prosperity, the extreme radicals waned in influence.

Yet the political upheaval in England was a mild and evanescent phenomenon compared with the changes in other countries. In France the restoration of the old regime was but the beginning of the end of tyranny, and the same was true, to a lesser extent, in other lands.

"Great Britain had been least of all shaken from her political moorings," says Ridpath, the American historian. "It was discerned, as the roar of battle receded to the horizon, that England had, even through the smooch of turmoil and violence, held on her tedious and labored course, like a heavy ship, toiling with the breakers, battered with the storms, but, nevertheless, essentially sound in her structure. One can but wonder that she applies to the future, as well as to the past."

O'Donnell, the Man Who Looks After the Health of Mr. Atkins

Mr. Thomas Atkins may be denounced in peaceful times as a representative of the "brutal soldiery," but just now his well-being is an object of great concern to every citizen of the British empire. Thomas has become a hero, and nothing is too good for him. Thomas, ill or wounded, is an object of widespread commiseration and compassion. While he appreciates this spirit, Mr. Atkins rather distrusts the volunteer doctors and nurses, and when he is stricken by disease or bullets his chief hope is that he will fall into the hands of those trained in the practice and traditions of the Army Medical Corps. The confidence of Tommy in the efficiency of this branch of the service is grounded on experience, and is due to the work of many men, highest among them being an Irishman by the name of O'Donnell.

Surgeon-General Joseph O'Donnell, who assumed the active supervision of the Royal Army Medical Corps in France and Belgium early in the war, was born in County Limerick, fifty-eight years ago to-day, Jan. 18, 1858. His father was high constable of the Barony of Glenquin, of Killeedy. He received his education at St. Stanislaus College, and, after graduating in medicine, entered the army. In 1881 he saw active service in Egypt, and received the Khedive's star. During the Mechuana expedition in 1885 and the following year he served with the famous Kimberley Light. His next active service was with the Inniskillen Dragoons in Zululand. In the Boer war he was with the 12th Royal Lancers, and received a medal for attending wounded soldiers under a terrible fire. Since then he has attained a reputation as one of the ablest of the army medical men of the world, and when Lord Kitchener took charge of the war department he appointed Surgeon-General O'Donnell head of the Royal Army Medical Corps.

The conservation of the health of soldiers, in peace and in war, has been the life-long study of the gallant Irish surgeon, and he has long been recognized as an authority on that subject. The Surgeon-General has for the main ingredients in his health recipe exercises in the open air, a staunch defender of all outdoor sports and pastimes, and has practiced what he preaches, being devoted to hunting, fishing, shooting and outdoor games as well as boxing and wrestling.

Gov. Ferguson of Texas sent a telegram to President Wilson urging him not to intervene in Mexico as a result of the murder of Americans there.

FUNERAL DESIGNS AND BOUQUETS,
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At Half Price

Consider well these offerings for they are most unusual. If you are building a home and you have limited means, then you will have pleasure in buying good things for your home at a small price. During the past week, that portion of the December Gift Room has been given up to Furniture marked at half the original prices, and now it has received additions in the way of China, Glass, Pictures and Art Wares of various kinds. It is really like a reproduced Gift Room, and there are treasures in the way of furnishings for every home.

Fourth floor. Come and see.

P. N. Corset Special

A new model made of coutil with elastic inserts in front, low bust, four garters. Very special value.

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FIRST PRUSSIAN KING.

The first of the Hohenzollerns to assume the title of King of Prussia was Frederick III., Elector of Brandenburg and Duke of Prussia. It was 215 years ago to-day, on Jan. 18, 1701, that the Elector placed a crown upon his own head and another upon that of his spouse, and was proclaimed King of Prussia as Frederick I., by an assembly of the states. On the same day he instituted the famous order of the Black Eagle. The first Prussian King was born in Königsburg in 1657, the son of Frederick William, known as the "Great Elector." He was deformed by having been dropped by a nurse when he was a child. When his father died Frederick set aside the will by which a part of the possessions of the Great Elector were left to his children by his second wife, and claimed the whole inheritance for himself. Frederick maintained a brilliant court, and "sented" his troops to various monarchs, deriving much profit from this system in money and added territory. It was by the loan of 10,000 troops that Frederick induced the Austrian Emperor to consent to the establishment of a monarchy in Prussia. The coronation ceremony took place at Königsburg. Frederick married a sister of George I., of England. He loved his subjects, but his extravagance led to ruinous extortions which by the end of his reign had brought him to the tax-burdened people.

M. SOLVAY

M. Ernest Solvay, the venerable Belgian inventor, scholar and philanthropist, who was recently reported to have been thrown into prison by the Belgians, is seventy-eight years old. According to reports from Amsterdam, M. Solvay was sentenced to three months' confinement in prison for having insulted a German officer, the aged inventor and capitalist, whose many benefactions have led the press of Europe to dub him the "Carnegie of Belgium." He is an ardent patriot, and in the early days of the war contributed liberally to the relief of the Belgians who had been driven from their homes by the advancing Teutonic tide. M. Solvay is the president of the Belgian Academy of Letters. He is best known as the inventor of the Solvay process for the manufacture of soda, which has played an important part in that industry. The Solvay Society of Brussels, the firm of which he is the head, was one of the largest concerns of its kind in the world prior to the outbreak of the war. M. Solvay has received many honors. A little over two years ago he was made Grand Officer of the Order of Leopold, the most famous of Belgian orders, by King Albert. He was also awarded the Lavoisier medal of the Institute de France, and the Grand Medal of the Universite de Paris. His benefactions have been numerous, and on one occasion he distributed a million dollars among the principal educational institutions and charitable societies of Belgium. He has also given \$100,000 to the University at Nancy, and smaller donations to other French universities. He has also distributed considerable sums among the employees of his firm.

NEW USE FOR MOTOR BOATS AS "SUBMARINE CHASERS"

London, Jan. 18.—"Motor submarine chasers" shipped to Archangel are described in Yachting. The boats are designed for use in all weathers. They are of the V bottom type, with floor flattening out aft, like a giant monoplane 60 feet long 10 feet beam and have a draft of 2 feet 10 inches. Three eight cylinder motors of 175 horsepower each guarantee a speed of 28 miles per hour with a radius at top speed of 300 miles on one filling of the tanks. Each of the eighteen boats already built, however, have done from 30 to 300 miles per hour. Fuel is carried in four 270 gallon tanks placed just aft of the engine room giving a total capacity of 1,080 gallons and at a speed of 28 miles per hour this gives a radius from 600 to 600 miles.

The boats are flush decked with a small steering shelter just forward amidships, the hulls are subdivided by four steel watertight bulkheads, there is accommodation for six men in the forward cabin while a smaller state-room aft has accommodation for two officers, a chart table, etc. They are steered by two rudders connected with a perpendicular wheel in the steering shelter.

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Hudson Seal, 45 inches long, with Skunk collar and border,	\$125.00
Hudson Seal, 38 inches long,	\$65.00
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The elegance of a Velvet Costume appeals to all women. The richest of fabrics, made up in handsome style, and if of a becoming color, a woman clad in velvet at this season of the year looks her best.

- One Wisteria, with Beaver.
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- One Tobacco Brown with Skunk trimming.
- Several in Black Velvet with Skunk or other dark fur.

Reduced from \$75.00 to \$37.50

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- At 39c—Our big 50c Enameled Kettles with covers.
- At 4c—Sash Rods with silvered ball ends.
- At 5c—Enameled Ware Pie Plates.
- At 1c—Lot goods closing out before inventory. Some were 2c and 3c in our big sales; new ones added.

SERGEANT GEORGE WARRELL OF U. S. MARINE CORPS, RETIRED, GOES TO JAPAN

Washington, Jan. 18.—Secretary of the Navy Daniels has granted to Sergeant George Warrell, United States Marine Corps, retired, one year's leave of absence to remain in Japan, where for 14 years Warrell served as mail orderly at the U. S. Naval Hospital, Yokohama. Twenty-seven years of Warrell's thirty years of continuous service was spent in the Far East, and only once in the 27 years did he visit the United States. In 1912 he returned to America, but he felt the Far East calling him and returned after 21 days spent at Mare Island, California.

Sergeant Warrell first enlisted in

the United States Marine Corps on September 26, 1887, and for years has been a familiar figure to American tourists visiting Yokohama and Peking, China.

Pittsburgh is suffering from a shortage of laborers, employment for nearly 6,000 skilled and unskilled laborers going begging.

Edouard Fabre, famous long-distance runner, enlisted in the hospital corps of the Canadian expeditionary force at Montreal.

Effective immediately, the United States Tire Co. announced an advance of 10 per cent. on all grades of its tires. Because of the increased cost of crude rubber, other companies are expected to follow suit.

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